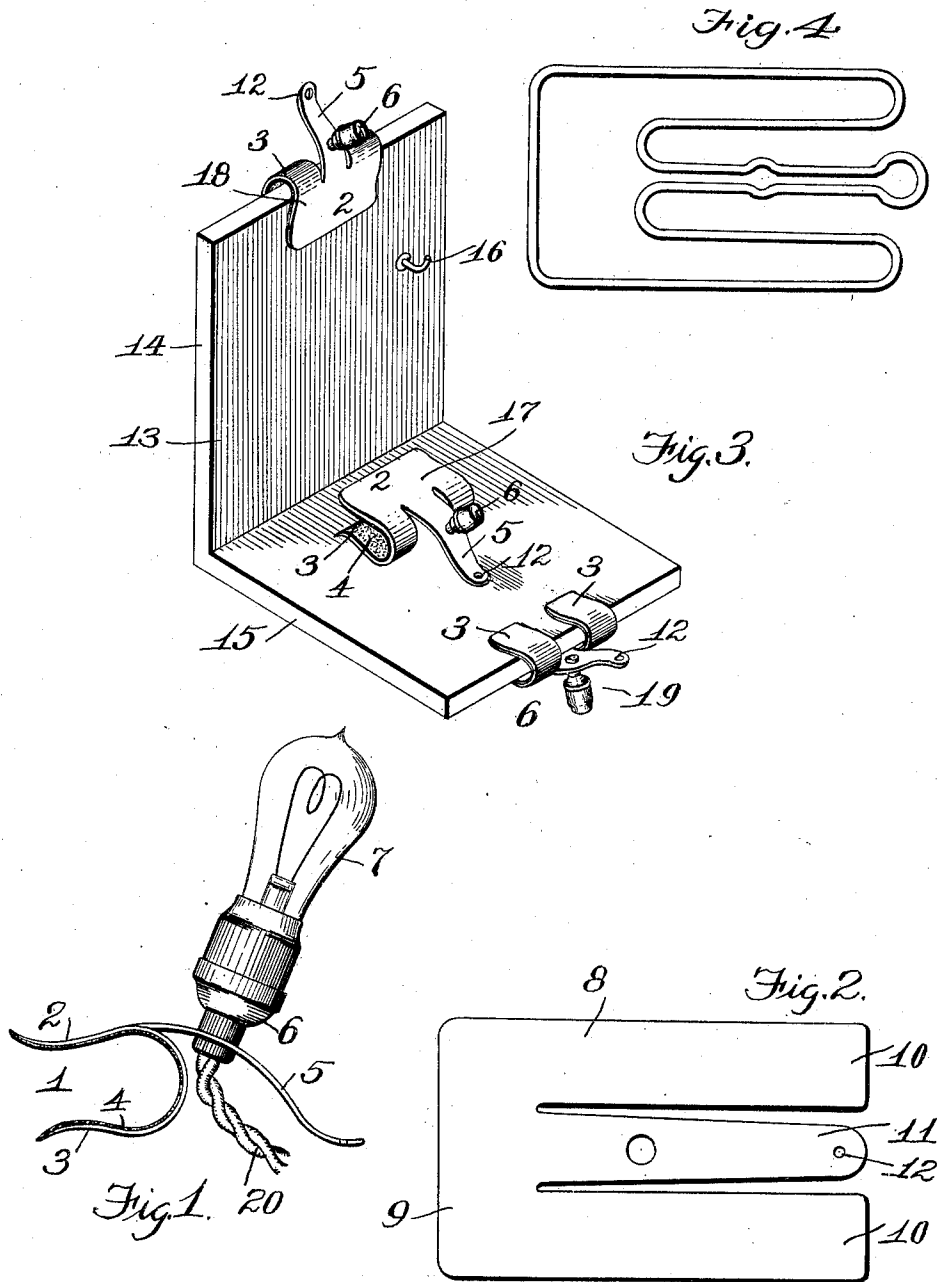


S. B. FREIBERG.  
ELECTRIC LAMP HOLDER.  
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 21, 1910.

990,856.

Patented May 2, 1911.



Witnesses:  
Elmer R. Shipley.  
M. S. Belden.

Stanley B. Freiberg Inventor  
by James W. See  
Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STANLEY B. FREIBERG, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ELECTRIC-LAMP HOLDER.

990,856.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 2, 1911.

Application filed February 21, 1910. Serial No. 545,047.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, STANLEY B. FREIBERG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Avondale, Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Electric-Lamp Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention pertains to improvements in electric lamp holders of that class designed for portable attachments of incandescent lamps for furniture, etc., and the invention will be readily understood from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lamp holder exemplifying my invention: Fig. 2 a plan of the blank from which the holder may be made: and Fig. 3 a perspective view of a structure designed to typify various situations to which my lamp holder lends itself. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a modified form of blank from which the holder may be made.

In the drawing:—1, indicates a pair of integrally united jaws formed by suitably bending a flat blank: 2, one of the jaws, this jaw having a width corresponding with the entire width of the holder structure: 3, the opposite jaw, this opposite jaw being doubled or formed of two separated members one opposite each side of the first jaw: 4, a lining of cloth or analogous material secured upon the inner surfaces of the jaws to prevent them from mutilating the furniture: 5, a tongue projecting outwardly from the heel of jaw 2, this tongue being formed by material bent outwardly from between the two members of jaw 3, tongue 5 being so bent that its outer extremity is in the general plane of jaw 3: 6, a lamp socket secured in an intermediate portion of tongue 5: 7, a lamp held in the socket: 8, a flat blank of which the holder may be formed: 9, the broad end of the blank to form jaw 2: 10, the two narrow members at the opposite end of the blank to form the two members of jaw 3: 11, that portion of the blank between the narrow members 10, this portion being that which is to form tongue 5: 12, an aperture in the extremity of the tongue: 13, a piece of furniture of hypothetical design: 14, the vertical portion of this piece of furniture designed to typify a vertical furniture part, the mirror of a dresser for example, to the upper edge of which it may be desired to secure a lamp holder: 15, a hori-

zontal member of the piece of furniture, designed to typify a flat furniture surface which is to support the lamp holder, either by having the lamp holder set upon it or engaged with its projecting edge as, for instance, in piano tops or desks: 16, a hook projecting from the vertical furniture part 14 and typifying a suitable hook projecting from any surface or wall on which it may be desired to hang the lamp holder: 17, a lamp holder shown as being merely set loosely upon a horizontal supporting surface, as when set upon a desk or piano top or the like: 18, the lamp holder shown as being secured to a vertical furniture part by engaging over its upper edge: 19, the lamp holder shown as engaging the front edge of a piece of furniture or other support: and 20, a flexible cord for supplying the lamp with current.

While the holder may be rested upon the horizontal surface or applied to the vertical or horizontal projecting edges of supports, as has been described, the aperture 12 in the tongue might be engaged with a hook, as hook 16 projecting from the vertical surface. In all these uses of the holder it forms a portable holder in the usual sense, but if desired, the holder may be secured permanently against a vertical or horizontal surface by a screw through aperture 12. The lamp socket employed may obviously have the usual equipment of shade holder and shade or reflector.

The jaws of this structure are not necessarily to be viewed as clamping or gripping agents, for the holder is of such width that it will be sufficiently stable if engaged loosely with its support, but at the same time it is desirable that the material of which the holder is formed be of sufficient resiliency to permit the jaws to engage a support of a thickness greater than the distance of their normal opening.

The holder, being formed of a single piece and by a simple punching and bending operation, is manifestly susceptible of being very economically manufactured. One of the main points of merit in the holder resides in its great width by reason of which the sides of the holder, where they engage the support, are so far separated as to prevent tipping displacement, even in the absence of any gripping action, and this performance of the holder, and the engagement of the support by side extremities much sep-

arated from each other may relieve the intermediate portions of the holder of supporting duty in connection with the support. Indeed, if special economy of material be desired the holder might be a skeleton comprising the outwardly separated side extremities of the jaws in conjunction with the intermediate tongue. For instance, in Fig. 2 the members 10 have very considerable width, but it is manifest that their inner portions may be cut away so as to leave very narrow or wire-like side extremities. And so, also, with the portion 9, for its side extremities may be retained as members of a mere skeleton structure. The blank may be of metal, fiber or other suitable material.

I claim:—

1. An electric lamp holder comprising, a pair of integrally united jaws of a width in excess of the distance between the jaws, and a tongue projecting outwardly from the heel of one of the jaws and provided with means to be engaged by an electric lamp, combined substantially as set forth.

2. An electric lamp holder comprising, a pair of integrally united jaws of a width in excess of the distance between the jaws and a tongue projecting outwardly from the heel of one of the jaws and provided with means to be engaged by an electric lamp, and said tongue projecting outwardly beyond the lamp and being provided in its extremity with an aperture, combined substantially as set forth.

3. An electric lamp holder comprising, a pair of integrally united jaws of a width in excess of the distance between the jaws, a

tongue projecting outwardly from the heel of one of the jaws and provided with means to be engaged by an electric lamp, and said tongue being so bent as to bring its outer extremity into the general plane of the opposite jaw, combined substantially as set forth.

4. An electric lamp holder comprising, a pair of integrally united jaws of a width in excess of the distance between the jaws, and a tongue projecting outwardly from the center of width of the heel of one of the jaws and provided with means to be engaged by an electric lamp, combined substantially as set forth.

5. An electric lamp holder comprising, a pair of integrally united wide jaws, the side portions of the material forming one jaw being bent to form separated side members for the opposite jaw, and a tongue formed by an outward projection of the material at the heel of the first jaw between the bent portions forming the second jaw, combined substantially as set forth.

6. An electric lamp holder, comprising, a pair of jaws for gripping an article of furniture or other object, said jaws being comparatively wide to give lateral stability to said holder when resting on a flat surface, and a tongue projecting from the heel of one of the jaws having its extremity lying in the general plane of the opposite jaw, said tongue being provided with means to be engaged by an electric lamp.

STANLEY B. FREIBERG.

Witnesses:

E. W. McCALLISTER,

W. THORNTON BOGERT.